[THURSDAY MARCH 17, 1768.] THE [NUMB. 1315.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed Auguſt 13, 1767.

Flour at 20/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 9 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 12 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High-Water.	riſes H.	M.	ſets H.	M.	
THURSDAY	2	8	after 6	5	before 6		New Moon To-Morrow, 11 Morning.
FRIDAY	●	9	6	4	6		
SATURDAY	2	10	6	2	6		
SUNDAY	3	11	6	0	6		
MONDAY	4	12	5	59	7		
TUESDAY	5	1	5	58	7		
WEDNESDAY	6	2	5	56	7		

Days 12 h. long, the 20th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7s. 0d.	Beef per Barrel	49s. 0d.
Flour——	20s. 0d.	Pork	70s. 0d.
Brown Bread	18s. 0d.	Salt	3s. 0d.
Weſt-India Rum	3s. 10d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 9d.
New-England ditto	2s. 6d.	Chocol. per doz.	£.1 2s. 0d.
Muſcovado Sugar	5os.	Bees Wax	1s. 7d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. 0d.	Nut Wood	32s. 0d.
Molaſſes	1s. 10d.	Oak ditto	23s. 0d

ON Monday the 11th of April next, will be ſold at public Vendue, at the Dwelling Houſe of Henry Clopper, oppoſite to Mr. William Ludlow's, in Dock-Street, An Aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Slaver's Ware; alſo all his Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. *New-York, March* 10, 1768. 14 17

TO BE SOLD,

BY JAMES VAN VARCK, for one or more Years, from the firſt of May next, at a very low Rent, together or ſeparate,—the Dwelling-Houſe, Bake-Houſe, and large Store-Houſe, now in the Tenure of the Widow Brower, near the Battery. 14

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation lying and being in Middletown, County of Monmouth and Province of Eaſt-New-Jerſey, containing two or three Hundred Acres, either more or leſs as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer; ſituate within one Mile and a Half of Middletown-Point, and two Miles of Chingerora-Bay, where is plenty of Fiſhing, Oyſtering, and Claming, and within 1 Mile of a Griſt-Mill and half a Mile of a Saw-Mill: There is on it a tolerable good dwelling Houſe and Orchard, and about Sixty Acres of Upland and Meadow cleared, all in good Fence; the Wood Land well timbered, and the whole watered:—An indiſputable Title will be given for the ſame, by the Subſcriber, living near the Premiſes. 14 JAMES KEARNEY.

TO BE SOLD,

At Brookline-Ferry, in King's-County, L. Iſland,

FIVE Lots of GROUND, lying about three Quarters of a Mile diſtant from the Ferry, right over againſt the City of New-York, and adjoining to the River, containing 114 Feet in Length and 15 Feet in Front and Rear.——*Alſo to be Sold or Let for Years*, Sundry Lots of Ground, lying on the right Hand along the common High-Way from the Ferry to the Half-Way between that and Brookline; being all very convenient for Brewers, Bolters, Bakers, Ship-Carpenters, Shop-Keepers or Merchants, as alſo for planting or gardening. Whoever inclines to purchaſe or leaſe the ſaid Lands, may apply to the Subſcriber living on the Premiſes, who will agree on reaſonable Terms, and can give a good Title. He has alſo to ſell a middle aged Negro Wench, who underſtands all Sorts of Houſe-Work, a Negro Girl and a Negro Boy.

(14 18) AERT MIDDAGH.

WANTED,

A Perſon to provide Victuals, and to cook, for the College.—Inquire at the Preſident's Chambers.

King's-College, March 9, 1768. 14 17

New-York, February 12, 1768.

RUN-away from the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſday the 24th February 1768, living in Middletown, Monmouth County, Eaſt New-Jerſey, a Negro fellow named Lank, about five feet eight or nine inches high, ſlender made—about twenty-five years of age; had on a light colour'd homeſpun coat, an old hat, a grey homeſpun jacket, blue cloth breeches, and yarn ſtockings: Any perſon who takes up ſaid run-away, and brings him to me, ſhall have twenty ſhillings reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HENDRICKS.

Treaſury-Office, City of New-York, *Feb.* 8, 1768.

Mr. HOLT,

YOU are deſired to inſert, and continue for ſix Weeks, in your News-Paper, the following Extracts from the Duty-Act, and the Votes and Proceedings of the General-Aſſembly; THAT IS TO SAY,

The XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, and XXX SECTIONS of an Act, entitled, *An Act for granting to His Majeſty the ſeveral Duties and Impoſitions on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, imported into this Colony, therein mentioned.*

§ XXVII. *And be it Enacted by the ſame Authority*, That if any Merchant, Factor, or other Perſon, ſhall land or put on Shore, any of the before mentioned dutiable Goods, before he or they have duly entered the ſame with the Treaſurer, and paid, or ſecured the Payment of the Duty thereof, to him, according to this Act; all ſuch dutiable Goods, ſo landed or put on Shore, (except Slaves attending on their Maſters and Miſtreſſes,) ſhall be forfeited, recovered, applied, and divided in the Manner before mentioned.

§ XXVIII *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That after Report and Entry is made, in the Manner before mentioned, of any Ship or other Veſſel, coming to trade or unload in this Colony; every Merchant, Factor, or other Perſon, having dutiable Goods on board ſuch Veſſel, or ſome other Perſon in his or their behalf, ſhall make particular Entry of ſuch Goods to the Treaſurer, and at the ſame Time pay unto him the Duties thereof, if the ſame do not exceed the Sum of *Ten Pounds*; and if ſuch Duties exceed the ſaid Sum, he, ſhe, or they, ſo entering or owning ſuch Goods, ſhall well and ſufficiently ſecure the Payment thereof, *within Three Months* after the Date of the Entry of ſuch Goods, by *Bond or Bill at the Diſcretion of the ſaid Treaſurer*; who is thereupon to give gratis to the Perſon ſo paying, or ſo ſecuring the Payment of ſuch Duties, a Certificate to the Land and Tide Waiter, for the Time being, that Duties are paid, or ſecured to be paid, according to this Act, for the Goods to be mentioned in ſuch Certificate; and thereupon ſuch Goods ſhall and may be landed and houſed, without any Manner of Hindrance or Obſtruction.

§ XXIX. *And be it alſo Enacted by the ſame Authority*, That for the Recovery of ſuch of the Duties impoſed by this Act, as ſhall not be paid *within Three Months* after the Entry thereof, the ſaid Treaſurer ſhall be, and hereby is fully authorized and impowered, to cauſe Proceſs to be iſſued againſt all and every Perſon and Perſons, who ſhall ſtand indebted for Duties *longer* than the Three Months allowed for the Payment thereof.

§ XXX. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That if the ſaid Treaſurer ſhall not cauſe Proceſs to be made, for any Duties to ariſe by Virtue of this Act, *at the End of the Three Months* hereby limited for the Payment thereof; ſuch Duties, and the Arrears thereof, as he ſhall ſo omit to ſue for, ſhall be deemed as Aſſets in his Hands, and he ſhall, in ſuch Caſe, be anſwerable for the ſame accordingly.

EXTRACT *from the* VOTES *and* PROCEEDINGS, *of the* General-Aſſembly, *of the Colony of* New-York.

Die Luna, 9 ho. A. M. the 1ſt February, 1768.

A Motion was made by Captain *Seaman*, in the Words following, *viz.*

Mr. Speaker,

WHEREAS it appears from the State of the Treaſurers Accounts, that many Inconveniencies have ariſen, and Loſſes are likely to ariſe, by Reaſon of the Duties not being punctually paid into the Treaſury, *in the Manner the Law directs*: I move that *Abraham Lott*, Eſq; the preſent Treaſurer, may be ordered to give public Notice in the New-York News-Papers, that all Perſons whatſoever, liable to pay Duties, ſhall and will be ſued without Diſtinction, unleſs they punctually pay the ſame *in the Manner required by Law*.

Ordered, That *Abraham Lott*, Eſq; Treaſurer of this Colony, do give public Notice in the New-York News-Papers, that, for the future, all Perſons liable to pay Duties, ſhall and will be ſued without Diſtinction, unleſs they *duly* pay the ſame *in the Manner required by Law*.

Agreeable to the Order of the Honourable Houſe, I have cauſed the foregoing Extract from their Votes, to be publiſhed; and that no Perſon whatſoever, whom it concerns, may pretend Ignorance of what the Law relating to the Payment of Duties requires, I have thought it expedient to publiſh ſuch Clauſes thereof as particularly relate thereto.

Theſe Clauſes, and the Order of the Honourable Houſe, are too plain and intelligible to render any Explication of them neceſſary; I ſhall therefore only add, that I am reſolved punctually to follow the Steps required by them; but hope to be prevented in this Part of my Duty, by the Duties being paid into the Treaſury, purſuant to the Directions of the before recited Law.

ABRAHAM LOTT, *Treaſurer.*

Benjamin & Amos Underhill,

On Brewer's Wharf, near Beekman's-Slip, have for Sale,

CORDAGE of all ſizes, pitch, tar, turpentine, and many other articles of ſhip-chandlery; rum, wines, brandy, Geneva, by whole ſale and retale.—Alſo, pork, beef, butter, flour, brown bread, &c. &c. 8

The following was publiſhed in the BOSTON GAZETTE, *of February* 29.

Meſſrs. EDES & GILL.

Pleaſe to inſert the following.

MAY it pleaſe your ——, We have for a long time known your emnity to this province. We have full proof of your cruelty to a loyal people. No age has perhaps furniſhed a more glaring inſtance of obſtinate perſeverance in the path of malice, than is now exhibited in your ——. Could you have reaped any advantage from injuring this people, there would have been ſome excuſe for the manifold abuſes with which you have loaded them. But when a diabolical thirſt for miſchief is the alone motive of your conduct, you muſt not wonder if you are treated with open diſlike; for it is impoſſible, how much ſoever we endeavour it, to *feel* any eſteem for a man like you—Bad as the world may be, there is yet in every breaſt ſomething which points out the good man as an object worthy of reſpect, and marks the guileful treacherous man-hater for diſguſt and infamy——

Nothing has ever been more intolerable than your inſolence upon a late occaſion; when you had by your Jeſuitical inſinuations, induced a worthy miniſter of ſtate, to form a moſt unfavourable opinion of the province in general, and ſome of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants in particular; You had the effrontery to produce a letter from his Lordſhip, as a proof of your ſucceſs in caluminating us.—Surely you muſt ſuppoſe we have loſt all feeling, or you would not dare thus tauntingly to diſplay the trophies of your ſlanders, and upbraidingly, to make us ſenſible of the inexpreſſible misfortunes which you have brought upon us.——But I reſrain, leſt a full repreſentation of the hardſhips ſuffered by this too long inſulted people ſhould lead them to an unwarrantable revenge. We never can treat good and patriotic rulers with too great reverence——But it is certain that men totally abandoned to wickedneſs, can never merit our regard, be their ſtations ever ſo high.

"*If ſuch men are by God appointed*
"*The Devil may be the Lord's anointed.*" *

A TRUE PATRIOT.

* *Theſe two Lines are taken from Rocheſter's Satires.*

BOSTON, March 3.

Tueſday laſt His Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following Meſſage to the Honourable His Majeſty's Council.

Gentlemen of the Council,

I HAVE been uſed to treat the publications in the *Boſton Gazette* with the contempt they deſerve, but when they are carried to a length, which if unnoticed, muſt endanger the very being of government, I cannot conſiſtently with the regard to this province which I profeſs and really have, excuſe myſelf from taking notice of a publication in the *Boſton Gazettee* of yeſterday, beginning at the top of the ſecond column of the ſecond page of the ſupplement. I therefore conſulted you in council thereupon, and have received your unanimous advice that I ſhould lay the ſaid libellous paper before the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

In purſuance of which advice, I have ordered the Secretary to communicate to you the ſaid libellous paper, that you may take the ſame, together with all the circumſtances attending it, into your ſerious conſideration, and do therein as the majeſty of the King, the dignity of his government, the honour of this general court, and the true intereſt of this province, ſhall require. FRA. BERNARD.

Council-Chamber, March 1, 1768.

In anſwer to which, there being the full number of the council preſent excepting three gentleman, the board unanimouſly voted the following addreſs to his Excellency,

THE board have taken into ſerious conſideration your Excellency's meſſage of the firſt inſtant, with the *Boſton Gazettee* communicated therewith.

The article in ſaid *Gazette*, refer'd to by your Excellency, gave the board a real concern, not only

as it is miſchievous, in its tendency, but as it is a falſe, ſcandalous and impudent libel upon your Excellency.

Altho' the author of it may endeavour to ſereen himſelf by the omiſſion of a name, yet as it refers particularly to a tranſaction ſo lately had in the General Court, there is the higheſt preſumption, the intention of it could be no otherwiſe than to place your Excellency in the moſt odious light.

Such an inſolent and licentious attack on the chief magiſtrate (the King's repreſentative in the province) involves in it an attack on government itſelf; as it is ſubverſive of all order and decorum; and manifeſtly tends to deſtroy the ſubordination, that is abſolutely neceſſary to good government, and the well-being of ſociety. It would have been flagitious at any time, but being perpetrated while the general court is ſitting, and a tranſaction in the court the alledged occaſion of it, it becomes from theſe and other circumſtances, in the higheſt degree flagitious; and may juſtly be deemed, not only an inſult on the general court; not only an inſult on the King's authority, and the dignity of his government, but as it concludes with the moſt unwarrantable profaneneſs, an inſult upon the King of Kings.

The board therefore cannot but look upon the ſaid libel with the utmoſt abhorrence and deteſtation: and they are firmly perſuaded the province in general view it in the ſame light: The threats therefore implied in the ſaid libel cannot be the threats of the province, but of the libeller.

The board take this opportunity with one voice to aſſure your Excellency that, to the utmoſt of their Power, they will always defend and ſupport the honour and dignity of the King's Governor: and will be ever ready to do, in this affair, as in every other, whatever the Majeſty of the King, the honour of the general court, and the true intereſt of this province, ſhall require.

His Excellency was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

I Thank you moſt heartily for this addreſs, in which you expreſs ſo full and unanimous a ſenſe of your duty to the King, and your reſolution to ſupport his government in this province. For myſelf I am ſo fortified in a conſciouſneſs of my own integrity, which has hitherto defied the utmoſt malice to impeach it publickly, that I am not to be moved by the impotent attacks of an anonymous libeller. I ſhould not have taken notice of the libel in queſtion, if I had not apprehended it pregnant with danger to the government. As you are of the ſame opinion, I have only to aſſure you that I will at all times moſt readily join with you in all proper meaſures to maintain the authority of the King, and promote the welfare of the people, within the province, committed by his Majeſty to my charge. FRA. BERNARD.

Council-Chamber, March 3, 1768.

His Excellency ſent the like meſſage to the houſe of repreſentatives, as the preceding to the council, mutatis mutandis; *to which the houſe made the following anſwer,*

In the houſe of repreſentatives March 3, 1768.

ORDERED, That Mr. Hancock, Mr. Otis, Col. Ward, Mr. Spooner, and Capt. Bradford, be a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, with the following anſwer to his meſſage of the 1ſt inſtant. T. CUSHING, Spk'r.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

IN duty and great reſpect to his Majeſty's Repreſentative and Governor of the province, this houſe have given all due attention to your meſſage of the firſt inſtant. You are pleaſed to recommend to their ſerious conſideration, a publication in the *Boſton Gazette* of Monday laſt as "being carried to a length, which if unnoticed, muſt endanger the very being of government." In this view, your Excellency, in the notice you have taken of it, without doubt, acted "conſiſtently with the regard to this province, which you profeſs."

We are very ſorry that any publication in the news paper, or any other cauſe, ſhould give your Excellency an apprehenſion of danger to the being or dignity of his Majeſty's government here. But this houſe, after examination into the nature and importance of the paper referred to, cannot ſee reaſon to admit of ſuch concluſion as your Excellency has formed. No particular perſon public or private is named in it: And as it doth not appear to the houſe, that any thing contained in it can affect "the Majeſty of the King, the dignity of the government, the honour of the general court or the true intereſt of the province," they think they may be fully juſtified in their determination to take no further notice of it. *

The liberty of the preſs is a great bulwark of the liberty of the people: It is therefore the incumbent duty of thoſe who are conſtituted the guardians of the people's rights to defend and maintain it. This houſe however, as one branch of the legiſlature, in which capacity alone they have any authority, are ready to diſcountenance an abuſe of this privilege, whenever there ſhall be occaſion for it: Should the proper bounds of it be at any time tranſgreſſed, to the prejudice of individuals, or the public; it is their opinion at preſent, that proviſion is already made for the puniſhment of offenders in the common courſe of the law. This proviſion the houſe apprehend, in the preſent ſtate of tranquility in the province, is ſufficient, without the interpoſition of the general aſſembly; which, however, it is hoped, will, at all times be both ready and willing, to ſupport the executive power, in the due adminiſtration of juſtice, whenever any extraordinary aid ſhall become needful.

* *The diviſion upon this queſtion was 56 to 18.*
The diviſion in the houſe upon this meſſage was 39 to 30.

BOSTON, (Friday) March 4, 1768.

This day his Excellency the Governor prorogued the Great and General Court unto Wedneſday the 13th of April next, after making the following Speech.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE moderation and good temper, which appeared to regulate your conduct at the opening this Seſſion, ſo flattered me that I promiſed myſelf that the like diſpoſition would have continued to the end of it. But I am ſorry to find that the lovers of contention, have ſhewed themſelves not ſo intent upon preventing it, as upon waiting for a fit opportunity to revive it. The extraordinary and indecent obſervations which have been made upon the Secretary of State's Letter, wrote, as I may ſay in the preſence of the King himſelf, will fully juſtify this ſuggeſtion. The cauſes of the cenſure therein contained have been ſpecifically aſſigned and ſet forth in the letter itſelf. Theſe cauſes are facts univerſally known, and no where to be denied; they are conſidered in the letter as the ſole cauſes of the cenſure conſequent thereto; and there was no occaſion to reſort to my letters or any other letters for other reaſons for it. If you think that this cenſure is ſingular, you deceive yourſelves; and you are not ſo well informed of what paſſes at *Weſtminſter* as you ought to be, if you do not know that it is as general and extenſive as the knowledge of the proceeding to which it is applied: And therefore all your inſinuations againſt me, upon falſe ſuppoſitions of my having miſrepreſented you, are vain and groundleſs, when every effect is to be accounted for from plain narrative of facts which muſt have appeared to the Secretary of State from your own journals. It is not therefore me, Gentlemen, that you call to account; it is the noble writer of the letter himſelf, the King's Miniſter of State, who has taken the liberty to find fault with the conduct of a party in your aſſembly.

Nor am I leſs innocent of the making this letter a ſubject of public reſentment. When upon the beſt advice, I found myſelf obliged to communicate it to you, I did it in ſuch a manner, that it might not, and would not, if you had been pleaſed, have tranſpired out of the general court. Prudent men, moderate men would have conſidered it as an admonition rather than a cenſure, and have made uſe of it as a means of reconciliation, rather than of further diſtraction: But there are men to whoſe being (I mean the being of their importance) everlaſting contention is neceſſary. And by theſe has this letter been dragg'd into public, and has been the ſubject of declamatory obſervations; which together with large extracts of the letter itſelf, have immediately after been carried to the preſs of the publiſhers of an infamous news-paper; notwithſtanding the letter had been communicated in a confidence that no copy of it ſhould be permitted to be taken. So little have availed the noble Lord's intentions of pointing out the means of reſtoring peace and harmony to this government, and my deſire to purſue ſuch ſalutary purpoſe to the utmoſt of my power.

Having ſaid thus much to vindicate myſelf, which every honeſt man has a right to do, I muſt add, that I have done nothing on my part to occaſion a diſpute between me and your houſe; it has been forced upon me by particular perſons for their own purpoſes. I never will have any diſpute with the repreſentatives of this good people which I can prevent, and will always treat them with due regard, and render them real ſervice when it is in my power. Time and experience will ſoon pull the maſks off thoſe falſe patriots, who are ſacrificing their country to the gratification of their own paſſions. In the mean while I ſhall with more firmneſs than ever, if it is poſſible, purſue that ſteady conduct, which the ſervice of the King and the preſervation of this government ſo forcibly demand of me. And I ſhall above all endeavour to defend this injured country from the imputations which are caſt upon it, and the evils which threaten it, ariſing from the machinations of a few, very few, diſcontented men, and by no means to be charged on the generality of the people.

Gentlemen of the Council,

I return you thanks for your ſteady, uniform and patriotic conduct during this whole Seſſion, which has ſhewn you impreſſed with a full ſenſe of your duty both to your King and to your country. The unanimous example of men of your reſpectable characters cannot fail of having great weight to engage the people in general to unite in proper means to put an end to the diſſention which has ſo long harraſſed this province in its internal policy, and diſgraced it in its reputation abroad. I ſhall not fail to make a faithful repreſentation to his Majeſty of your merit upon this occaſion. FRA. BERNARD.

Council-Chamber, March 4, 1768.

BOSTON.

Meſſieurs EDES *and* GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following.

MY *firſt performance*, has by a ſtrange kind of compliment, been by ſome applied to his Excellency Gov. Bernard. It is not for me to account for the conſtruction put upon it. Every man has a right to make his own remarks, and if he ſatisfies himſelf, he will not diſpleaſe me. I will however inform the public, that I have the moſt ſacred regard to the characters of all good men, and would ſooner cut my hand from my body, than ſtrike at the reputation of an honeſt member of the community: But there are circumſtances, in which not juſtice alone, but humanity itſelf, obliges us to hold up *the villain to view*, and expoſe his guilt, to prevent his deſtroying the innocent.—Whoever he is whoſe *conſcience* tells him he is not the monſter I have portraited, may reſt aſſured I did not aim at him; but the perſon who *knows* the black picture exhibited, to be his own, is welcome to take it to himſelf.—The imputation of diſaffection to the King and the government, brought againſt me by his Majeſty's council, I ſhall anſwer only by a quotation from the paper which they have been pleaſed to cenſure, where I ſay, "We can never treat good and patriotic rulers "with too great reverence." In which ſentence I hope the honourable Board will not ſay I have omitted to declare my ſentiments of the duty which every good ſubject owes to his preſent Majeſty, and all worthy ſubordinate magiſtrates. And I flatter myſelf, that the ſentiments of the Board coincide with mine; if they do not, I muſt diffent from them. ——Their charge of profaneneſs, I humbly apprehend, was occaſioned by their *forcing* a ſenſe upon the two laſt lines, totally different from what I intended they ſhould convey.—My deſign was to compare wicked men, and eſpecially wicked magiſtrates, to thoſe enemies to mankind the devils, and to intimate that the devils themſelves might boaſt of divine authority to ſeduce and ruin mankind, with as much reaſon and juſtice, as wicked rulers can pretend to derive from God, or from his word, a right to oppreſs, harraſs and enſlave their fellow-citizens. The beneficent Lord of the univerſe delights in viewing the happineſs of all men: And ſo far as civil government is of divine inſtitution, it was calculated for the greateſt good of the whole community: And whenever it ceaſes to be of general advantage, it ceaſes to be of divine appointment; and the magiſtrates in ſuch a community have no claim to that honour which the divine Legiſlator has aſſigned to magiſtrates of his election. I hope the honourable Board will not condemn a man for expreſſing his contempt for the odious doctrines of divine hereditary right in princes, and of paſſive obedience, which he thinks diſhonorary to almighty God, the common and impartial Father of the ſpecies, and ruinous both to Kings and Subjects; and which, if adhered to, would dethrone his preſent Majeſty, and deſtroy the Britiſh nation. The honourable Board is humbly requeſted to examine whether the above is not the moſt natural and obvious ſenſe of the quoted lines: Certainly when I read them, I thought it the only ſenſe; and I ſhall think myſelf very *unhappy* in my readers, ſhould they generally put that conſtruction upon them which the honourable Board have been pleaſed to adopt.

I ſhall at all times write my ſentiments with freedom, and with decency too; the rules of which I am not altogether unacquainted with.—While the Preſs is open, I ſhall publiſh whatever I think conducive to the general emolument; when it is ſuppreſſed, I ſhall look upon my country as loſt, and with a ſteady fortitude expect to feel the general ſhock! A TRUE PATRIOT.

Meſſrs. FLEETS,

Pleaſe to inſert the following Articles of Intelligence which may be depended on.

OUR Advices from England are that the late Duties and multiplication of cuſtom-houſe officers, &c. were the effects of the late C—s T——d's eloquence, and the machinations and miſrepreſentations of others:—That the eyes of the more ſenſible and diſintereſted are opened, who now ſee that American affairs muſt be put upon the footing they were before G—— e G——le's chimeras had diſtracted them:—That our late agreement to promote induſtry and manufactures, being the effect of neceſſity, was highly applauded, and as they add, muſt work our deliverance in one ſhape or another, if duly adhered to by the colonies:—That the merchants and manufacturers were greatly alarmed and diſtreſſed by the decline of trade, and would ſoon exert themſelves in our favour and are highly diſguſted that a multitude of officers, whoſe buſineſs

was before done by one or two Surveyor Generals, ſhould be ſent here to ſuck out the very life and ſpirits of trade:—That the more knowing people at home are in great concern at the preſent aſpect of national affairs, and mention things not ſo proper to be hinted in a news-paper:—That a new parliament was ſoon to be called, and the fate of Britain depended much upon a good or bad election:—That corruption and extravagance greatly prevailed, notwithſtanding the moſt diſtreſſing ſcarcity:—That multitudes of manufacturers were ready to partake of our plenty, if they had but the means to tranſport themſelves to the colonies:—That good men in the nation wiſhed and pray'd that America might ſtill continue a land of liberty, civil and religious, that ſo it might be a proper aſſylum for our brethren in ſome future period, which they feared was not far diſtant.———

NEW-HAVEN, February 26.

We have juſt received the following Intelligence, *Extract of a Letter from Capt. Ruſſal, of this Port, dated Antigua, January* 8, 1768. "The Trade is ſtopped at Martinico and Guadaloupe.—There are Six Line of Battle Ships arrived there with 6000 Troops, and 12,000 more expected.———There is ſome Talk of a War on that Account."———

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

Extract of a Letter from Carliſle, February 29, 1768.

"By late Accounts we are informed, that the People at Red-Stone Creek, alarmed at the Apprehenſion of a War in the Spring, have determined to move off, as ſoon as the Seaſon will admit of it. This appears well founded, and generally believed."

NEW-YORK, March 17.

As To-morrow is the Anniverſary of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, it is hoped that every Friend to the Liberty of America, will ſhew a proper Regard for the Day.

The Election of four Repreſentatives for this City, to ſerve in the General Aſſembly of this Province, continued till Friday Evening, when the Poll was cloſed, and the Votes ſtood as follows, viz. Philip Livingſton, Eſq; 1320; James De Lancey, Eſq; 1204; Jacob Walton, Eſq; 1175; James Jauncey, Eſq; 1052; John Morin Scot, Eſq; 870; and Mr. Amos, Dodge, 257. The whole Number of Voters, 1929.

Thurſday laſt, the Election came on for the County of Richmond, on Staten-Iſland; the Candidates were Henry Holland, Eſq; Benjamin Seaman, Eſq; Mr. John Broom, and Mr. Aaron Cottelyou; when the two former, being old Members for Richmond, were choſen by a great Majority.

William Nicoll, and Eleazer Miller, Eſqrs. were unanimouſly choſe for Suffolk County, on Long-Iſland.

By Capt. Nathaniel Lawrence, in 20 *Days from St. Kitts, we have the following Account of Veſſels arrived at the Weſt-India Iſlands, that were blown off this Coaſt in the Winter, viz. A Schooner from Barbados for Piſcataqua,* 10 *Weeks out, returned to Barbados; another Schooner from the Iſlands, bound for Boſton, returned to Antigua; Capt. Marſoman, from Lisbon for Boſton,* 13 *Weeks out, got into Antigua; Capt. Deverſon, from London, for Boſton,* 78 *Days out, got into Antigua alſo; the Ship Neptune, Robert Allan, from Air, for Caſco Bay,* 14 *Weeks out, arrived at Antigua likewiſe, the* 14*th of January. A Snow from London, for Maryland, with Convicts; and a Ship from Cadiz for Boſton, and ſome others, whoſe Names Capt. Lawrence could not obtain, are alſo got into Antigua, Dominica, &c. And the Snow Concord, Alexander Ramadge, Maſter, from Leith for Boſton, got into St. Kitts, the* 20*th Jan. after being out* 17 *Weeks.*

The Brig Triſtram, David Shand, Maſter, from London for Boſton, got into St. Kitts, after being 135 *Days at Sea: The* 12*th of November he took up the Crew of the Hannah, from Porto-Rico, for Liverpool, Denniſton, Maſter,* 31 *in Number, which Veſſel ſunk in their Sight; and on the* 25*th of December, Captain Shand went on board a Sloop that had loſt her Maſt about* 14 *Feet above the Deck, Lumber loaded, Pumps gone, Bulk-Heads waſhed away, two dead Men on board entire, and Part of another waſhing about in the Cabin, and not one Paper to be found on board, whereby any Diſcovery could be made from whence ſhe came or where bound.*

The Brig Pitt Packet, Iſrael Oheara, Maſter, ſailed from Gibraltar the 9*th of November for Salem, New-England, and arrived at St. Euſtatia the* 15*th of February.*

On Tueſday laſt arrived the Schooner Induſtry, Capt. Tho. Davidſon of this Port, in 6 *Days from Wilmington, on Cape Fear River, North-Carolina, which he left the* 8*th Inſtant. The Sloop Elinor, Capt. Joſeph Blewer, ſail'd from that Place the Day before, for Philadelphia. By Capt. Davidſon we hear, that the Ship Enterpriſe, in Ballaſt, Capt John Reede, from Dublin, was caſt away about the* 15*th Feb. on the Bar at the Mouth of Cape Fear River, where the Wind being high, ſhe was ſoon beat to Pieces, and every Thing on board loſt, except the Peoples Lives, which were preſerved by the Ship's Boats. A Schooner, —— Capt. Eaton, in* 15 *Weeks from Dublin, belonging and bound to New-York, not able to get in there, was obliged to bear away, met with ſevere Weather, ſprung her Main Boom, ſplit moſt of her Sails, was deſtitute of Water or Proviſions, except a few Beans, and greatly diſtreſſed, when they received a ſmall Supply from another Veſſel, which enabled them to get into Cape Fear, where Capt. Davidſon left them. Mr. Armſtrong, a Paſſenger on board, a Merchant from Dublin, was waſh'd overboard and loſt, ſeveral others had nearly ſhared the ſame Fate in their vain Endeavours to ſave him, The Boat was hoiſted out, but was in the utmoſt Danger of being ſtaved.*

About the 10*th of Feb. ſpoke a Brig Capt. John Smith,* 3 *Months from Leith, bound to Charles-Town, in great Diſtreſs for Proviſion, having none on board, except Salt Herring, and a little Water, Capt. Davidſon gave him a ſmall Supply, and imagines he got into Charles-Town next Day. On the Paſſage Capt. Davidſon ſaw* 12 *Sail of Ships bound into Charles-Town,* 3 *of which he ſpoke, and found them Ships from Briſtol for Charles-Town, all of which have had long Paſſages—*12 *or* 13 *Weeks.*

Two Days before Capt. Davidſon came away, a Negro Man for killing his Maſter, Miſtreſs, and Stabbing 4 *Children, who were not then dead, was taken up, tried the ſame Day, and hanged the next.*

The Friends of Liberty and Trade, who are inclined to celebrate the (ever memorable) Repeal of the Stamp-Act, are requeſted to give in their Names (by this Evening) to John Jones, Innholder, in the Fields, or to Mr. Hugh Gaine, Printer, and they will receive a Ticket for the Occaſion.

N. B. Dinner will be ſerved preciſely at 2 o'Clock, and the Bill called at Six.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

M'Cowen, from Liverpool. Lawrence, —New-Caſtle. Hibbs; Caldwell; M'Cormick; & Daviſon, N. Carolina. Veil, Maryland.

Outwards.—Lawrence, for Jamaica. Miller, Falmouth. Hull; and Jacobs, Rhode-Iſland. Veil, Maryland.

Cleared.—Smith, to Glaſgow, Brown, Lisbon, Timpſon, Coracoa. Lawton, Rhode-Iſland. Lightborn, St. Croix. Caldwell, North-Carolina.

TO BE SOLD,

By HENRY C. BOGART,

Next Door to Mr. Robert Ray's, near the Old Dutch Church;

CHOICE Muſcovado Sugars in Hogſheads fit for Shops, Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India and New-York Rum, Molaſſes, and a few Bales of Cotton.

To be ſold, by Way of public Vendue, on Monday the Twenty-firſt Day of March Inſtant, on the Premiſes;

A Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Springfield, in the Borough of Elizabeth and Province of New-Jerſey, (within half a Mile of Iſaac Woodruff's, Eſq;) containing about One Hundred and Forty Acres, late the Property of David Ball.——On the Premiſes there are a Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Saw-Mill, and about Twenty-five Acres of Meadow fit for the Sithe, with a young Orchard.——The Terms of Sale and the Title to be given, will be made known at the Day and Place aboveſaid, by

JONATHAN J. DAYTON,
NATHANIEL BALL,
THOMAS BALL,
NATHANIEL SALMON,
THOMAS BAILY.

Springfield, March 5, 1768. 15

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, A Treatiſe, intitled,

A COMPANION for the YOUNG PEOPLE of NORTH-AMERICA, particularly recommended to thoſe within the Provinces of New-York, New-Jerſey, and Pennſylvania, calculated for the Promotion and Furtherance of Chriſtian Decorum among Families, and to excite a laudable and Chriſtian Emulation among young People, to purſue the Paths that lead to real Religion: By attempting to diſcover the Beauties of a virtuous Life, and remove all Objections againſt being early Religious.

By AHIMAAZ HARKER,
CANDIDATE for the MINISTRY.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold,

AT Garrat Rappaljea's, near the Fly-Market; Nicholas Bogert, Oſwego-Market; and Garret Abeel, near Coenties-Market; A New Engliſh Verſion of the Pſalms of David, ſuited to the Tunes uſed in the Reformed Proteſtant Dutch Churches, together with their Catechiſm, Confeſſion of Faith, Liturgy, &c. &c.——Alſo Dutch Folio Bibles, and other Dutch Books, to be had at ſaid Bogert's. 15 18

To be let, the firſt of May next,

A FRONT Store-Room, the beſt Stand in Town for a Merchant, with two Rooms above; alſo Dieting, &c. Inquire of the Printer, at the Exchange. 10 13

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe in the Fly, wherein Mr. Thomas Perry, now lives, from the firſt Day of May next.—Inquire of ISAAC GOMEZ, next Door to Mr. John Keating's. 15 18

TO BE SOLD,

A Very good Plantation in Hanover, in the County of Morris and Province of New-Jerſey, containing Three Hundred and Sixty Acres, whereon are two Dwelling-Houſes, one of them a very good new Houſe; a good large Barn, two good Orchards, the Land well timbered, and there is mowed thereon at preſent, yearly, about four Score Loads of good Hay, and well watered, ſituate about Twenty-three Miles from New-York. Whoever has a mind to purchaſe may apply to Peter Smith, who now lives on the Premiſes, and will give a good Title for the ſame,

15 18 PETER SMITH.

To be ſold, at public Vendue,

On Tueſday the Fifth Day of April next, to begin at ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of Iſaac Sebring, near the Ferry in King's County,

A Quantity of Men's Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

N. B. There is alſo to be ſold at private Sale, a complete Set of Surgeon's Inſtruments, (made by Cargil) likewiſe a Cheſt, containing Variety of uſeful Medicines, Books, &c. &c.

New-York, March 17, 1768. 15 17

March the 8*th*, 1768.

THERE is in the Inlet, the South Side of Long-Iſland, oppoſite Iſlip in Suffolk-County, a ſmall Sloop loaded with Pitch, Pine Plank, Boards and Scantling, mark'd with the Number of Feet, and Letter A; lies aground, an Anchor a head, without any Man on board, her Quarter-Deck broke up, and drove aſhore with the Lumber that was on her Main-Deck: For further Accounts inquire of RICHARD WILLITS, at Iſlip. 15 18

TO BE LET,

A Convenient Dwelling Houſe, on the Weſt-Side of the Old-Slip.—Inquire of HENRY CRUGER. 15 18

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late Abraham Depeyſter, Eſq; deceaſed, by Bond, Bill, or Book, (which Debts are now veſted in John Cruger, Philip Livingſton, Leonard Liſpenard, Henry Holland, and William Bayard, Truſtees, appointed by a Law, and for the Uſe of this Colony) are deſired forthwith to pay the ſame to John Cruger, one of the ſaid Truſtees, to prevent Actions being commenced for the ſaid Debts. 15 18

Newark, in Newcaſtle County, upon Delaware, March 9, 1768.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 8th inſtant, Joſeph Prieſtman, by trade a breeches-maker, and underſtands ſomething of ſhammy dreſſing. He is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, round faced and pock marked, with long brown hair, tied behind: Had on when he went away, a blue body-coat, and a blue ſurtout, with buckſkin breeches, and a good white linen ſhirt: He had alſo check linen with him, a white fuſtian body-coat, and a new pair of doe-ſkin gloves, of the beſt kind. Whoever apprehends him, ſo as the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive a reward of three pounds from JACOB LEMMON.

N N. He can write well, and is ſuppoſed to be now in Philadelphia, moſt probably intending for New-York.

By Permiſſion of his Excellency the Governor.

By the American COMPANY.

At the Theatre in John-Street, on Saturday Evening, being the 19th of March, will be preſented,

The TRAGEDY of

C A T O.

Cato, by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Sempronius, by Mr. HALLAM,
Juba, by Mr. WALL,
Portius, by Mr. HENRY,
Marcus, by Mr. GREVILLE,
Syphax, by Mr. MORRIS,
Lucius, by Mr. TOMLINSON,
Decius, by Mr. WOOLLS.
Lucia, by Miſs HALLAM,
Marcia, by Miſs CHEER.

By particular Deſire, the original *PROLOGUE* will be ſpoken by Mr. *HALLAM*.

To which will be added, (*by particular Deſire*) a PANTOMIME Entertainment, call'd, *The*

WITCHES,

OR,

HARLEQUIN RESTOR'D.

Harlequin, by Mr. HALLAM,
Pantaloon, by Mr. MORRIS,
Petit-Maitre, by Mr. WALL,
Monſieur, by Mr. ROBERTS,
Peirot, by Mr. TOMLINSON,
Necromancer, by Mr. WOOLLS,
WITCHES, by Miſs Hallam, Miſs Storer, Mrs. Harman, Mrs. Wall, Mrs. Tomlinſon, &c.
Colombine, by Miſs CHEER.

To conclude with a Country Dance by the Characters.

To begin exactly at Six o'Clock. *Vivant Rex & Regina.*

No Perſon on any Pretence whatſoever, can be admitted behind the Scenes.

☞ TICKETS, to be had at H. GAINE's, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square, and of Mr. Lanſdown, at Mr. Hayes's, in the Area of the Theatre.

Places in the Boxes, may be taken of Mr. *Broadbelt*, at the Stage Door.—Ladies will pleaſe to ſend their Servants, to keep their Places, at Four o'Clock.

BOXES, 8s. PIT, 5s GALLERY, 3s.

New-York, March 14, 1768.

RUN away from the City of New-York, on Saturday Night laſt, being the 12th of March, 1768, three indented German Servants, viz. One belonging to John Slidell, Soap-boiler and Tallow-chandler, in the Broad-Way, named Johannes Finckenſor, a tall Man, about Six Feet three or 4 Inches high, a well limb'd Perſon, has a Scar from his Mouth almoſt half Way his left Cheek: Had on when eloped, a ſhort brown Napt Coat, without Lining, a blue Veſt, and old Buckſkin Breeches, new Caſtor Hat, old Shoes, with a Piece cut out upon the left Foot, occaſioned by a Cut with an Axe; ſhort brown Hair, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, is pitted ſomewhat with the Small-Pox: Forty Shillings Reward, if taken and returned. The other Servants, one belonging to Mr Peter Haſſenclever, named Burgert, had on a green Livery Suit, and a white Cloth great Coat, round Face, aged about 24 Years, is about five Feet; the other belonging to Mr. Philip Lidack, Baker, named John George Tiebolt, aged about 24 Years, had on new Buckſkin Breeches, a blue Coat, and a white Cloth Coat; has his Hair tied up, and walks ſtooping a little, has a ſmooth looking Face; about five Feet high. Whoever apprehends thoſe Servants, ſhall have Forty Shillings for each, if returned to New-York, or Six Pounds for the three, with reaſonable Charges.

JOHN SLIDELL,
PHILIP LIDACK,
PETER HASSENCLEVER.

N. B. Two of them are Bakers by Trade: No Perſon to carry them off at their Peril, or harbour them, as they will anſwer it at Law. 15 18

To be ſold at publick Vendue, on Monday the ſecond Day of May next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Premiſes,

A Lot of Land, (ſituate at Lunenburg, on the River, between the Houſe of Mr. Conrad Fleak, and Mr. Albert Van Loon, within a Quarter of a Mile of the Church) containing about 16 Acres, four Acres of which are very good Meadow fit for Mowing, and all the reſt fine valuable Land, the whole incloſed in a middling Fence, together with the following Improvements, all very good, viz.

A framed dwelling Houſe of 22 Feet Square, with a Kitchen adjoining, a Barn about 25 Feet by 30, a Bark-Mill, a Tan-Yard with three or four Vats, well watered; with a Well near the Houſe, a Garden of about an Acre, and an Orchard of 100 bearing Apple Trees: The Lot is entitled to the Privilege of cutting Timber and Firewood for the ſame; and an indiſputable Title will be given to the Purchaſer.

At the ſame Time, the Subſcriber will alſo ſell at Veadue, a very handy Country born Negro Wench, about 17 Years of Age, who underſtands all Sorts of Houſe Work; all his Houſhold Goods, a Sleigh, Plough, Roll Waggon, farming Tools and Utenſils, Cattle, &c. &c.

The Sale to continue till all are ſold.

15 18 MATTHAIAS HALENBECK.

POETS CORNER.

Of the Vanity of Human Wiſhes.

FATE wings with ev'ry wiſh th' afflictive dart,
Each gift of nature, and each grace of art;
With fatal heat impetuous courage glows,
With fatal ſweetneſs elocution flows.
Wealth heap'd on wealth, nor truth nor ſafety buys,
The dangers gather as the treaſures riſe.
Yet ſtill the gen'ral cry the ſkies aſſails,
And gain and grandeur load the tainted gales;
Unnumber'd ſuppliants croud preferment's gate,
Athirſt for wealth, and burning to be great;
Deluſive fortune hears the inceſſant call,
They mount, they ſhine, evaporate, and fall.
On what foundation ſtands the warrior's pride?
How juſt his hopes let *Swediſh Charles* decide;
A frame of adamant, a ſoul of fire,
No dangers fright him, and no labours tire;
O'er-love, o'er force, extends his wide domain,
Unconquer'd Lord of pleaſure and of pain;
No joys to him pacific ſcepters yield,
War ſounds the trump, he ruſhes to the field;
Beholds ſurrounding kings their pow'r combine,
And one capitulate, and one reſign;
His fall was deſtin'd to a barren ſtrand,
A petty fortreſs, and a dubious hand;
He left the name, at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral, or adorn a tale!
In life's laſt ſcene what prodigies ſurpriſe,
Fears of the brave, and follies of the wiſe!
From *Marlborough's* eyes the ſtreams of dotage flow,
And *Swift* expires a driv'ler and a ſhow.
Where then ſhall hope and fear their objects find?
Muſt dull ſuſpenſe corrupt the ſtagnate mind?
Muſt helpleſs man, in ignorance ſedate,
Swim darkling down the current of his fate?
Muſt no diſlike alarm, no wiſhes riſe,
No cries attempt the mercies of the ſkies?
Enquirer, ceaſe! petitions yet remain,
Which Heav'n may hear,—nor deem religion vain,
Still raiſe for good, the ſupplicating voice,
But leave to Heaven the meaſure and the choice.
Safe in his pow'r, whoſe eyes diſcern afar—
The ſecret ambuſh of a ſpecious pray'r,
Implore his aid, in his deciſions reſt,
Secure whate'er he gives, he gives the beſt.
Pour forth thy fervors for a healthful mind,
Obedient paſſions, and a will reſign'd;
For love, which ſcarce *collective man* can fill;
For patience, ſov'reign o'er tranſmuted ill;
For faith, that, panting for a happier ſeat,
Thinks death kind nature's ſignal of retreat:
Theſe goods for man the laws of Heaven ordain,
Theſe goods *He* grants, who grants the pow'r to gain;
With theſe, celeſtial wiſdom calms the mind,
And *makes* the happineſs ſhe does not find.

Hackenſack, at the New-Bridge,

WE the ſubſcribers, being encouraged by the favourable notice, and approbation of many gentlemen of character, both in city and country, to purſue our preſent buſineſs; do hereby, from an expectation of further encouragement, inform the public, that it is our honeſt deſign, in conjunction with each other, in order to extend our uſefulneſs to mankind in general, to continue to teach the learned languages: A neceſſary and beautiful accompliſhment for young gentlemen who deſire to make any conſiderable figure in life, as they are the proper foundation of all other advances in ſpeculative knowledge, in the moſt approved method; with the ſame accuracy and care as formerly, and hope our good intentions, together with our diligence, and aſſiduous labour, will always be ſuch, as to meſit the aſſiſtance and approbation of all gentlemen of letters.

Strangers may have ſatisfaction, as to the character of the ſchool, by applying to a number of competent judges, in New-York, whoſe ſons are now under tuition; and as another inducement the ſituation of the place is almoſt ſufficient of itſelf to recommend it.

It is healthy, pleaſant, and inviting; it abounds with innocent and neceſſary pleaſure and amuſement: But at the ſame time, youth are very little expoſed to vice, or dangerous examples to corrupt their morals.

The neighbourhood is exceedingly well calculated for boarding children, and is heartily diſpoſed to encourage ſo public a utility. Board may be procured in the beſt families, at the uſual price: All poſſible care is, and will be taken, for good accommodations. There is ſufficient room for boarding twice the number of ſcholars that are at preſent in the ſchool, without expoſing them to any inconvenient diſtance.

There is alſo a third perſon to teach Engliſh, writing and arithmetic, who inſtructs the latin ſcholars in thoſe branches of education, ſuch a portion of time every day, as not to interfere with their ſtated ſtudies, for a ſmall additional conſideration per quarter.

We are the publick's much obliged, and
Moſt obedient humble ſervants,
STPHANUS VOORHEES,
FRANCIS BARBER.

N. B. We will eſteem it greatly to our honour, whenever any gentleman ſhall think fit to come and inſpect our ſchool, and be informed as to our manner of inſtruction, and ſhall be glad to receive inſtruction ourſelves, as to the method, or any thing elſe that tend to promote the public good. 6-13

TO BE SOLD, BY
ROBERT RAY,

FOR caſh or ſhort credit, under prime coſt, the remains of his ſtore; conſiſting of cambrick, lawn, worſted damaſk, white thread; mens and womens gloves, mens ſilk hoſe, ſilken hair buttons, ſilk ferrets, womens feather and fur muffs; horſe whips, braſs and iron candleſticks and ſnuffers, braſs and iron door looks, padlocks, cupboard locks; augers of different ſizes, cooper's and carpenter's adzes, compaſſes, dovetail hinges, coat and veſt metal buttons, horn do. a variety of ſleeve do. box irons, carpenter's, joiner's and ſhoemaker's hammers, pineers, nippers, awls and tacks; hand-ſaws, chiſſels, bellowſes, ſnuff boxes, leather ink horns, ſnaffle bits, ſtirrup irons, cork ſcrews, gimblets, combs, pſalters, ſhoe and knee buckles, and ſundry other articles.——ALSO,

A quantity of choice new mackrel juſt imported, ſugar, Jamaica ſpirits; Weſt-India and New-York diſtill'd rum; choice Connecticut pork; and a few dozen beſt black Barcelona handkerchiefs. 89—

RED and white PORT, very excellent in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter-Caſks, to be ſold by CHARLES NICOLL, at the White-Hall. 26.

Hendrick Oudenaarde,

Broker, on ROTTEN-ROW,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Publick, and Inhabitants of this City, that he has juſt opened a Store of choice Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Indigo, Pepper, Rice &c. By wholeſale and retail: and kindly deſires to be favoured with their Cuſtom.

HE likewiſe Charters Veſſels for different Ports of Europe and the Weſt-Indies.

ALSO, collects in Freight Money, Manages Tranſactions relating to the Accounts of Veſſels and Cargoes, for both Maſters and Owners.

AND at his Office, ſeveral Sums of Money are to be let upon intereſt, on approv'd perſonal Security, or Mortgages upon Houſes or lands, from £. 100 to 1000 and upwards: In particular he has at preſent a Sum of £. 3000 to diſpoſe of in not leſs Sums than £. 500: and for the Advantage of Commerce,——has Money to let upon Bottomry.

ANY Perſon wanting either, may depend upon being ſerved with the utmoſt diſpatch; and the ſtricteſt Honour and Secreſy, ſhall be obſerved in the Execution of his Office, by their moſt obedient humble Servant.

N. B. Said Oudenaarde ſupply's Orders in Town, Country, or elſewhere abroad, (for any kinds of Goods) with Care and Expedition, at a reaſonable Brokerage.

Treaſury Office, Colony of New-York, the 29th February, 1768.

BY an Act of the Governor, Council and General Aſſembly of this Colony paſſed the third Inſtant, entitled, "An Act directing the Executors, "named in the laſt Will and Teſtament of Abraham De "Peyſter, Eſq; deceaſed, late Treaſurer of this Colony, and "Fredrick De Peyſter, Eſq; to deliver all public Monies in "their Hands, to the preſent Treaſurer of this Colony, and "for other Purpoſes therein-mentioned."—It is among other Things enacted and ordered, that all Perſons indebted for Duties on Slaves, Wine, Rum, Brandy, &c. and alſo for the *Duty of Exciſe* on Strong Liquors retailed in this Colony, do pay the ſame to the preſent Treaſurer of this Colony, or to the Treaſurer thereof for the Time being.

All Perſons indebted for either of the ſaid Duties, are therefore deſired to pay the ſame forthwith to me the Subſcriber, and thereby prevent the rigorous Steps required by the ſaid Act, (in Caſe of Default of Payment) to be taken by

13 18 ABRAHAM LOTT, Treaſurer.

THE LOAN OFFICERS for the City and County of New-York, give Notice to all Perſons indebted to their Office, That agreeable to an Act of this Colony, the laſt Payment on their reſpective Mortgages, both Principal and Intereſt, becomes due the Third Tueſday in April next, and that if the Monies are not paid within twenty-two Days after the ſaid Tueſday, the Law directs that the Premiſes, ſhall in the Evening of the ſaid Day, be publicly advertiſed for Sale, and be ſold on the laſt Tueſday in May. The Loan Officers therefore earneſtly entreat every one concerned, not to put them to the diſagreeable Neceſſity of publiſhing their Houſes or Lands for Sale, as they will ſtrictly adhere to the Intent and Meaning of the Law.

N. B. Attendance will be given at the Houſe of Theodorus Van Wyck.

JACOBUS ROOSEVELT,
THEOD. VAN WYCK, } *Loan Officers.*

New-York, Jan. 18, 1768. 8 11

New-Brunſwick, 18th Jan. 1768.

THE Subſcriber intending to remove with his Family to Great-Britain, in the Spring, deſires that all thoſe who are indebted to him, will immediately diſcharge their Obligations. And if any Perſons have any Demands upon him, they are deſired to bring them in. He has to diſpoſe of (to be delivered when he embarks, probably the Beginning of May) Two healthy, likely Negro Wenches, one about 29 Years of Age, unmarried,—The other about 24 Years of Age, married, has a very likely Child (a Girl) about 4 Years old, and has had no Children ſince. The Wenches have both had the Small-Pox, and can be recommended from ſeven Years Experience, as ſober, honeſt, good Servants;—alſo, a healthy, likely ſpry made Negro Boy, about 19 Years of Age;—alſo, a very good Horſe and Chair, and ſundry Houſhold Furniture.——For further Particulars inquire of the Subſcriber, or Capt. William Mercein, within a few Doors of the Coffee-Houſe, in New-York.

9 14 WILLIAM DONALDSON.

Ready Money for clean Rags,

May be had of JOHN KEATING, between Burling's-Slip and the Fly-Market, in Queen-Street.

To be ſold reaſonably by John Pell, of Shefield, in the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Farmer;

THE New-Hampſhire Title to Twenty Thouſand Acres of a certain Tract of rich fertile Land, erected by the ſaid Government into a Townſhip by the Name of Tunbridge, ſituate, lying and being within this Province, about Thirty-ſix Miles North of Charles-Town or Number-Four, bounded eaſterly by Strafford, ſoutherly by Royalton. The Number of Families that have for four or five Years paſt ſettled upon the adjoining Lands affords the ſtrongeſt Proſpect of that Tract being ſpeedily ſettled:——For Particulars apply to John Kelly, who is empowered to ſell the ſame.

New-York, March 2, 1768. (13 16)

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed commiſſioners by the honourable court of probates, for the diſtrict of Stamford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the eſtate of Mr. Ebenezer Wooſter, late of ſaid Stamford, deceaſed, which is repreſented inſolvent: Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Iſaac Quintard, inn-holder in ſaid Stamford, on the ſecond wedneſdays of March, April and May next, from one to ſix of the clock in the afternoon; and all perſons who have any demands on ſaid eſtate, and ſhall not exhibit their accounts by ſaid ad wedneſday of May, will be barred and excluded from having their accounts allowed.

NATHANIEL HUBBARD,
CHARLES WEBB,
SAMUEL JARVIS. } Commiſſioners.

Stamford, February 25, 1768. (13 16)

New-Jerſey, Middleſex County, January 18th 1768.

BY Virtue of ſeveral Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday the 21th Day of March next, at one o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of the Widow Lot, in South-Amboy,—A Tract of Wood Land, ſituate in South-Amboy, between Tenant's Creek and Dey's Run; containing by Eſtimation Three Hundred Acres, late the Property of Thomas Leonard, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in Execution, at the Suit of Thomas Watſon and others, by

JAMES BROOKS, late Sheriff.

To be ſold, at public Vendue,

ON Wedneſday the thirtieth day of March next, the houſe and lot of ground belonging to the eſtate of Catherine Bratt, deceaſed, ſituate in Smith-ſtreet, now in the occupation of Jeremiah Wool, being on the weſt ſide of the ſaid ſtreet; the lot contains in length on both ſides, ſeventy feet, and twenty-eight feet, in breadth, front and rear,—a good title will be given.

Feb. 24, 1768. 12 15

GARAT NOEL,

BOOKSELLER

Has this Day imported, a large Aſſortment of choice Books, by the Arrival of the Minerva, Captain Tillet, amongſt which are,

IN THE LAW.

HAWKINS's *Pleas,*
Baron Gilbert's Uſes and Truſts,
Jacob's Law Dictionary,
Wood's Inſtitutes,
Jacob's Law Grammar,
Raymond's Reports,
Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Doctor and Student,
Young Clerke's Magazine,
Obſervations on the Statutes,
Burrows's Reports,
Blackſtone's Commentaries,
Bacon's 5th V. of the Abridgement
Crown Circuit Companion,
Dalrimple on Feudal Property,
Every Man his own Lawyer,
Laws of Bills of Exchange, &c.
Laws of Maſters and Servants,
The Complete Sheriff,
The Coroner's Guide,

PHYSICK, &c.

Macbride's Eſſays,
Whytt on Nervous Diſorders,
Practice of the London Hoſpitals,
Chiſelden's Anatomy,
Brooke's Practice and Introduction,
Schomberg on the Dry Belly Ache
Smith on Blood-letting,
Doct. Pott on the Fiſtula,
Ditto, Hydrocele,
Ditto, Ruptures, with little Rupture,
Ditto, The Eye.

LIKEWISE,

French Bibles, Teſtaments, and Grammars,
The Rule of Life,
Human Prudence,
Newton on Propheſy,
Mayhew's Sermons for young Men,
Fordyce's Sermons for young Women,
Burkitt on the New Teſtament,
Biſhop Beveridge's Works.

The different Magazines and Reviews at uſual; and all Sorts of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, and other Books of Devotion.

ALSO; *The Advertiſer gives Notice, that he has for Sale, the following late American Publications:*

The Hiſtory of New-Jerſey, by the Hon. Samuel Smith, Eſq;
The Hiſtory of New-York, by the Hon. William Smith, jun. Eſq;
The Hon. Mr. Hutchinſon's Hiſtory of the Maſſachuſetts.
The Reverend Mr. Jonathan Edwards's Life and Sermons, and Diſſertations.
The Rev. Mr. Parſons's Ingenious Defence of Infant Baptiſm, againſt the Inſults of the Anabaptiſts.
Doctor Chandlers Appeal to the Publick.

The Advertiſer, would likewiſe inform the Gentlemen of the Law, that Bacon's Abridgement complete in five Volumes Folio; The Attorney's Practice of the King's-Bench; the Attorney's Pocket Book, and ſundry others now re-printing, are expected to arrive in the firſt Spring Veſſels: Alſo, the third and fourth Vols. of the Fool of Quality; whoſe Merits are thought, will exceed thoſe of the former. 12 14

M. PHILIPS,

Has juſt imported in the Ship New-York, Captain Lawrence, from London:

A Large Aſſortment of MILLENARY of the neweſt and genteeleſt Taſte; alſo a great Variety of new fancied Goods too tedious to mention, at her Store in Smith-Street. 95

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1315.

[THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1768.]

From the London Public Advertiſer, *Dec.* 16, 1767.

IF there be any Man in this country, who thinks that the combination, lately entered into at Boſton, is merely a matter of interior Oeconomy, by which we are either not eſſentially affected, or of which we have no right to complain, I may ſafely pronounce, that that Man knows nothing of the condition of the Britiſh commerce, nor of the condition of the Britiſh finances. It might be happy for us if all were in the ſame ſtate of Ignorance. To foreſee a danger, when every chance of avoiding it hath been wilfully cut off, is but a painful and uſeleſs ſagacity, and to ſhut our eyes to inevitable ruin ſerves at leaſt to keep the mind a little longer in a thoughtleſs ſecurity.

In this way, I imagine any man muſt reaſon, who is ſenſible of the conſequence of the ſucceſſive enterpriſes of the Colonies againſt Great Britain, or who beholds them with indifference. I will not ſuppoſe that the Bulk of the Britiſh people is ſunk into ſo criminal a ſtate of ſtupidity. That there does exiſt a particular ſet of men, baſe and treacherous enough to have inliſted under the banners of a Lunatic, to whom they ſacrificed their honour, their conſcience, and their country, in order to carry a point of party, and to gratify a perſonal rancour, is a truth too melancholy and too certain for Great Britain. Theſe were the wretched Miniſters, who ſerved at the Altar, whilſt the High Prieſt himſelf with more than frantic fury, offered up his bleeding Country a victim to America. The gratitude of the Colonies ſhews us what thanks are due to ſuch men. They will not even keep meaſures with their friends; for they hate the traitors, tho' the treachery hath been uſeful to them. The Colonies are even eager to ſhew that they regard the intereſts of the men (who to ſerve them gave up every thing that men ought to hold dear, except their places) as little as they do the intereſts of their mother country; and will not comply ſo far with the promiſing engagements made for them here, as even to conceal their malignant intentions until their friends are out of place. Such is the certain effect of conferring benefits upon an American.

Whatever has been hitherto the deluſion of the Public upon this ſubject, I fancy we are by this time completely undeceived. Our good friends in America have been impatient to relieve us from all our miſtakes about them and their loyalty, and if we do not open our eyes now, we had better ſhut them for ever.

It would be to no purpoſe at preſent to renew a diſcuſſion of the merits of the Stamp-Act; though I am convinced that even the people, who were moſt clamorous againſt it, either never underſtood or wilfully miſrepreſented every part of it. But it is truly aſtoniſhing that a great number of people ſhould have ſo little foreſeen the inevitable conſequence of repealing it: and particularly that the trading part of the city ſhould have conceived that a compliance, which acknowledged the rod to be in the hand of the A——ricans, could ever induce them to ſurrender it. They muſt have been rather weaker than ourſelves, if they ever paid their debts, when they ſaw plainly that, by with-holding them, they kept us in ſubjection. In the natural courſe of things the debtor ſhould be at the mercy of his creditor, rather than a tyrant over him; but it ſeems that for theſe three years paſt, wherever America hath been concerned, every argument of reaſon, every rule of law, and every claim of nature, has been deſpiſed or reverſed. We have not even a tolerable excuſe for our folly. The puniſhment has followed cloſe upon it; and that it muſt be ſo, was as evident to common ſenſe,--as probable in proſpect, as it is now certain in experience. There was indeed one man, who wiſely foreſaw every circumſtance, which has ſince happened, and who with a Patriot's ſpirit, oppoſed himſelf to the torrent. He told us that, if we thought the loſs of our outſtanding debts, and of our American trade, a miſchief of the firſt magnitude, ſuch an injudicious compliance with the terms dictated by the Colonies was the way, to make it ſure and unavoidable. It was *ne moriare mori*. We ſee the prophecy verified in every particular, and if this great and good man was miſtaken in any one inſtance, it was perhaps that he did not expect his perdictions to be fulfilled ſo ſoon as they have been.

This being the actual ſtate of things, it is equally vain to attempt to conceal our ſituation from our enemies, as it is impoſſible to conceal it from ourſelves. The taxes and duties neceſſarily laid upon trade, in order to pay the intereſt of a debt of One Hundred and Thirty Millions, are ſo heavy, that our Manufactures no longer find a vent in foreign markets, We are underſold and beaten out of brances of trade, of which we had once an almoſt excluſive poſſeſſion. The progreſs towards a total loſs of our whole foreign trade has been rapid; the conſequence of it muſt be fatal. We had vainly hoped that an excluſive commerce with our colonies [in whoſe cauſe a great part of the very incumbrances, which have deſtroyed our foreign trade, were undertaken] would have rewarded us for all our loſſes and expence, and have made up any deficiency in the revenue of our cuſtoms. We had a right to expect this excluſive commerce from the gratitude of the Americans, from their relation to us as coloniſts, and from their own real intereſt, if truly underſtood. But unfortunately for us, ſome vain pernicious ideas of independence and ſeparate dominion, thrown out and fomented by *deſigning ſeditious Spirits* in that country, and encouraged and confirmed here by the treachery of ſome and the folly of others, have cut off all thoſe juſt hopes, thoſe well founded expectations. While we are granting bounties upon the importation of American commodities, the grateful inhabitants of that country are uniting in an abſolute prohibition of the manufactures of Great Britain. To doubt that the example will be followed by the reſt of the colonies, would be rejecting every evidence, which the human mind is capable of receiving. To be mad is a misfortune, but to rave in cold blood is contemptible.

The enterpriſes of the Americans are now carried to ſuch a point, that every moment we loſe, ſerves only to accelerate our perdition. If the preſent weak, falſe, and puſillanimous Ad——n are ſuffered to go on in abetting and ſupporting the Colonies againſt the mother country; if the ——— ſhould take no notice of this laſt daring attack upon our commerce, the only conſequence will be that the conteſt, inſtead of being undertaken while we have ſtrength to ſupport it, will be reſerved, not for our poſterity, but to a time when we ourſelves ſhall have ſurrendered all our arms to the people, with whom we are to contend;—nor will the period be diſtant.

If the combination at Boſton be not a breach of any ſtanding law, (which I believe it is) ought it not to be immediately declared ſo by an act of the legiſlature? It is true, that private perſons cannot be compelled to buy or ſell againſt their will; but unlawful combinations, ſupported by public ſubſcription and public engagements, are and ought to be ſubject to the heavieſt penalties of the law. I ſhall only add, that it is the common cauſe of this nation; and that a vigorous and ſteady exertion of the authority of Great Britain would ſoon awe a tumultuous people, who have grown inſolent by our injudicious forbearance, and trampled upon us, becauſe we ſubmitted to them.

LONDON, December 29.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER, *of* December 29.

To the PRINTER.

IF the People of Great Britain were not as remarkable for inconſiſtency as for any other of their diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics, one would be tempted to imagine them poſſeſſed of worſe minds, than the moſt barbarous ſavages in the wilds of America; but happily the ſtrangeneſs of their heads, continually preſerves the reputation of their hearts, and they are every where mentioned with ridicule, but never with deteſtation. I was in hopes, indeed, that the inceſſant declamations of our political Writers upon this ſubject, would have opened, in ſome meaſure, the eyes of the public, and given them an inclination to avoid the ſarcaſtical reflections of their neighbours: but, alas! every new hour plunges them into a new folly, and where we ought to find an increaſe of good ſenſe, we meet with an increaſe of abſurdity.

For theſe three or four laſt years, the principal attention of this country has been engaged in pointing out, and mitigating the grievances of our American Colonies. On a ſtrict examination into their conduct, we found them brave and affectionate, and releaſed them in part from the oppreſſions under which they groaned, thro' the incapacity of a bungling financier, who was as unmindful of their welfare, as regardleſs of our proſperity. Yet, tho' we were ſenſible, our conduct on this occaſion, was a mere act of juſtice; tho' we deteſted the Miniſter who laid theſe burdens upon our fellow ſubjects beyond the Atlantic, and ſaw that whatever was conducive to their good, muſt be immediately inſtrumental to the eſtabliſhment of our own happineſs, we nevertheleſs refuſed to go thro' with the generous work of redreſs; on the contrary, becauſe we ſnatched the Americans from the weight of one injuſtice, we thought it inſolent to the higheſt degree, when they preſumed to petition for relief from another; and conſidered it as an indirect act of rebellion, that they expreſſed a diſinclination to be miſerable in any reſpect. We declared upon all occaſions, that to make them contented would be to make them independent; and it was the language of every political declaimer, that unleſs we continued in ſome meaſure to be tyrants, they would ceaſe to be ſlaves.

Actuated by the principles, notwithſtanding our repeal of the Stamp-act, we removed but very few of thoſe reſtrictions with which their commerce was fettered; after doing every thing to make them rich, we did every thing to make them poor; and thought it good policy to lay out as much money in reduing them to penury, as we had expended in raiſing them to opulence. The conſequence of this conduct is every day growing more viſible; our exports to the American Colonies, which formerly amounted to near three million ſterling a year, now amount ſcarcely to 500,000l and in a little time, if we purſue our preſent ſyſtem of politics, we ſhall have nothing to export to that part of the world, but money to pay the uſeleſs body of forces which is kept there by our very ſagacious Miniſters. If the Americans are not permitted to be a commercial, they muſt be a manufacturing people; if they are prevented from getting wherewithal to purchaſe Engliſh manufactures, they muſt endeavour to make manufactures for one another. If they are not Merchants, they muſt be Artificers; and if they are denied the benefit of a foreign trade, they muſt naturally think of ſome internal traffic between themſelves.

The juſtice of this reaſoning appears to be ſelf-evident, yet ſuch is the unaccountable diſpoſition of the Mother Country, that tho' ſhe has loaded the American Commerce with ſuch reſtrictions as amount almoſt to a total annihilation of its foreign trade, ſhe expreſſes the ſtrongeſt reſentment at the unfortunate inhabitants of our Colonies for making a virtue of neceſſity, and fabricating thoſe articles at home, which ſhe will not capacitate them to purchaſe immediately from herſelf. She removes the cauſe of her own proſperity, and is offended at the effect; ſhe reduced the Coloniſts to the greateſt degree of poverty and is angry, that they are not bleſt with the moſt ample abundance.

That I have not exceeded the bounds of truth in this aſſertion, the univerſal indignation expreſſed at the late reſolutions of the Boſton Aſſembly, * to uſe their own manufactures, will ſufficiently convince the diſpaſſionate reader. The total decay of the American Commerce has at laſt obliged the Inhabitants to run into manufactures very much againſt their inclination; they are already deeply in debt to the Mother Country, and have very little proſpect of being able to diſcharge their old engagements, conſequently they can have but very little encouragement of entering into new ones. Were they, however deſirous of contracting freſh debts with us, there are but very few of us who would let them into our books. Yet notwithſtanding all theſe arguments in their favour, and notwithſtanding their manifeſt title to our compaſſion, we load them inceſſantly with reproach; we accuſe them of ingratitude, becauſe they do not lay out ſums of money with us, which they have no poſſibility of gaining; and at the very moment that we refuſe them credit, are outrageous becauſe they do not get into our debt. For God's ſake let us have a little conſiſtency: if we want the Americans to buy all the manufactures they want from us, let us put them in a condition of getting reſources; the ſame channels which formerly enabled them to do it, may yet be opened for the mutual proſperity of the Mother Country and her Colonies; but delays are dangerous; every hour that increaſes the number of their Artificers, is a dagger in the vitals of Great Britain; and while we deliberate about the opportuity of recovering, the Coloniſts are inevitably loſt.

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* *This was only the unanimous Reſolution of the Town of Boſton, at a Meeting of about 600, called by the True Patriot and his Aſſociates, a Juntonical expiring Faction, acting againſt the Senſe of all who "fear God and Honour the King." On the 26th Inſtant, the Opinion of the ſaid True Patriot, (as tranſmitted to London, printed there, and re-printed here in the Maſſachuſetts-Gazette and Boſton Poſt-Boy,) was confirmed by a Vote of the Aſſembly here, by 81 againſt ONE, to promote and encourage Oeconomy, Manufactures and good Manners thro' this Province. By which laſt, 'tis hoped all but the True Patriot and his Aſſociates will be benefited.*

NEW-HAVEN, March 4.

At a Town-Meeting holden in New-Haven, by Adjournment, upon the 22d Day of February, 1768.

THE Committe appointed in Conſequence of a Letter from the Select-Men of the Town of Boſton, to the Select-Men of this Town, to conſider of ſome Meaſures to be agreed upon for promoting Oeconomy, Manufactures, &c. report, That it is their Opinion, that it is expedient for the Town to take all prudent and legal Meaſures to encourage the Produce and Manufactures of this Colony, and to leſſen the Uſe of Superfluities, and more eſpecially the following Articles imported from abroad, viz. Carriages of all Sorts, Horſe-Furniture, Men's and Women's Hats, Men's and Women's Apparel ready made, Houſhold Furniture, Men's and Women's Shoes, Soal-Leather, Gold, Silver, and Thread Lace, Gold and Silver Buttons, wrought Plate, Diamond, Stone, and Paſte Ware; Clocks, Silverſmith's and Jeweller's Ware, Broadcloths that coſt above Ten Shillings Sterling per Yard, Muffs, Furs, and Tippets, Starch, Women's and Children's Stays, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Gauze, Linſeed Oil, Malt Liquors, and Cheeſe. And that a Subſcription be recommended to the ſeveral Inhabitants and Houſholders of the Town, whereby they may mutually agree and engage, that they will encourage the Uſe and Conſumption of Articles manufactured in the Britiſh American Colonies, and more eſpecially in this Colony; and that they will not after the 31ſt Day of March next, purchaſe any of the above-enumerated Articles, imported from abroad, after the ſaid 31ſt of March, and that they will be careful to promote the Saving of Linen Rags, and other Materials proper for making Paper in this Colony.

The foregoing Report being conſidered by the Town, was by a full Vote approved of and accepted. A true Copy of Record.

Teſt. SAMUEL BISHOP, junr, Town Clerk.

Richard Williamſon,

Oppoſite Elias Deſbroſſes, Eſq; in Queen-Street, has for Sale,

A Few boxes of excellent candles,

at 9d. per pound; alſo two purple chintz printed cottons and linens, cotton and linen handkerchiefs; men and women's hoſe, ſcarlet cloaks, ribbons, checks, caſtor and felt hats, camblets, ſhalloons, cotton wool; a few dozens of ſhammy leather, knives and forks, cuttoes, penknives, razors, ſciſſars, buckles, ivory and horn combs; coat and veſt buttons, bindings, gartering, ſleeve buttons, with ſeveral other articles in the dry good way, which he will ſell at prime coſt, wholeſale or retail.——Alſo a pan and other utenſils for making of candles.

He returns thanks to his friends who have favoured him with their cuſtom;—and deſires all thoſe who are indebted to him, to pay the ſame before the 20th of March next, (that he may be enabled to pay his own debts) otherwiſe they will be ſued without further notice.—As he intends to leave this city in May next. 12 15

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm, ſituate in the Townſhip of Bedminſter, county of Somerſet, and province of New-Jerſey, lately the property of Jeremiah Bright, containing 210 acres, 70 or 80 acres of which is cleared fit for tillage, 20 or 30 acres of improved meadow, and as many more may be made; the remainder of the land is well timbered; on the farm is a good ſtone houſe two ſtories; a barn, and other out-houſes, a bearing orchard of about 150 apple-trees, the whole in good fence, and a fine lively ſtream running through the ſame.—Inquire of Doctor Lewis Johnſton, John Barberie Stephen Skinner, or John Johnſton, at Perth-Amboy, who will give eaſy payments, and an indiſputable title for the ſame,—good bonds will be taken in payment. 12 21

Perth-Amboy, Feb. 18, 1768.

To the PUBLICK,
PETER VIANEY,

Muſic, Fencing, and *Dancing-Maſter*;

WHO keeps a private and public ſchool oppoſite to the Hon. John Watts's, at Mrs. Hayes's, near the exchange, having heard that a report has been ſpread, that he aſks two guineas a quarter, and two guineas entrance, for teaching young ladies and gentlemen to dance, finds it neceſſary to contradict publickly a report certainly publiſh'd to prevent him from getting ſcholars.—His demand was no more than one guinea a quarter and a guinea entrance, however at the deſire of ſome gentlemen and ladies, he will for the future teach at a piſtole a quarter, and a piſtole entrance, and will wait on any ladies or gentlemen that chooſe to be taught, at their own houſes.——He will teach French country dances, either at home or abroad.

Juſt imported in the Minerva, Captain Tillet, from London, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM SHIPMAN,

At Mr. John Ide Myer's, at the lower End of Little Dock-Street, next Door to Mr. John Abeel's Flour Store, and near the Coenties-Market, viz.

BLACK and white flowered, and plain ſattin, ſpotted do. figured ſarſanet, ſtriped luteſtring, Shire muſlin, ſtrip'd and colour'd gauze, quality, and ſhoe binding; ſuperfine worſted ſhades, bed-ſide carpetting, flanels; Hoſe's ſhoes, neat London made boots, flowered and plain wine glaſſes, enamel'd half pint wine and water glaſſes, tumblers; cotton, thread and worſted hoſe, neat ſteel ſnuffers and ſtands, ſugar nippers, nail ditto, corkſcrews, penknives, lancets, ſciſſars, nut-crackers, very neat gentlemen and ladies ſteel watch chains, one handſome double bellied plated tea kitchen and ſtand; two good ſilver watches, one ſet of image china, and tea board for do. gilt paper, and plain ditto, prints of New-market, chaiſe match, and other deſigns; books of architecture, perpetual inſtruments for ſhewing the ſun's declination, one caſe of ſurgeon's inſtruments, &c. &c.

TO BE LET,

On reaſonable terms, and long leaſes will be given to thoſe who intend valuable improvements, many very valuable and well ſituated lots, not already tenanted, (ſeveral of them being on the next ſtreet to the harbour,) near the center of the city of PENSACOLA, in Weſt-Florida, within the following bounds, viz.

THREE hundred and forty feet on the eaſt ſide of Cumberland Street, taking in the whole ſpace between Pitt Street, and Mansfield Street, with the corners at each of thoſe ſtreets; eighty feet on the north ſide of Mansfield Street, adjoining Cumberland Street; eighty feet on the ſouth ſide of Pitt Street, adjoining Cumberland Street, including the corner lots; one hundred and ſixty feet on the ſouth ſide of Pitt Street, adjoining Cumberland Street; one hundred and ſeventy feet on the ſouth ſide of Cumberland Street, from the corner of Pitt Street, towards Mansfield Street; one hundred and ſixty feet on the ſouth ſide of Granby Street, one hundred and ſeventy feet deep, between Cumberland Street and Johnſon Street; eighty feet on the ſouth ſide of Princes and from the corner of Prince's-Street, one hundred and ſeventy feet fronting the ſquare lay'd out for a publick market, eighty feet fronting the harbour, extending two hundred feet back to the eaſt ſwamp and freſh water river; three hundred and fifteen feet on the ſouth ſide of Graſton Street, by two hundred and eight feet deep, with three ſtreets running through this ſpace, and adjoining a freſh water rivelet on the eaſt ſide; one hundred and five feet front on the north ſide of Grafton Street, by two hundred and eight feet deep on the ſouth ſide of Prince's Street, with a freſh water rivelet running through theſe lots alſo; one hundred and five feet front, by two hundred and eight feet deep, on the ſouth ſide of Grafton Street, near Charlotte Street; one hundred and five feet front by two hundred and eight feet deep on the north ſide of Conway Street.

ALSO, the eaſt and weſt ſwamp, adjoining and encompaſing about two thirds of the city of Penſacola, on the land ſide; each of them has a freſh water brook running through the center of them, known by the names of the eaſt and weſt brooks, they bound on the eaſt and weſt harbours, and are eſteemed the beſt adapted lands in the whole Province for gardens; they are ſo level that water can be led from the brooks into trenches through every plat in the gardens; the timber, bruſh and underwood is entirely cleared off them; the ſoil is black mould, and eaſily cultivated and in ſuch eſteem that the inhabitants carry the mould from theſe ſwamps, to improve their gardens in the town:—As there is little winter in that climate the gardens may be kept in continued culture the whole year.——Arbours of vines would form a profitable ſhade from the ſummers over the garden plats;—grapes—oranges—lemons—limes—pomegranates—citron—almonds—olives—figs—piſtachioes—peaches—nectarines—plumbs—apples——lettuces, radiſhes, melons, cucumbers, cabbage, turnips, potatoes of the Iriſh and Carolina kinds, and almoſt all other fruits and vegetables produced any where on the continent of America, or Weſt-Indies, thrive extremely well at Penſacola, where they have the advantage of a good ſoil.

Likewiſe a tract of land about 300 yards from the town, on the bay ſide, fit for gardens.

There is alſo a very fine ſtream fit to erect ſaw-mills on, with three thouſand acres of fine wood-land of cedar, live oak and pitch pine on the banks of the river, leading into the eaſt bay, (by which conveyance plenty of thoſe timbers may be always had) about four miles from the town of Penſacola.——It can be aſſerted that there are few places in the world, where gardeners could make a greater profit from their labour than at Penſacola, for on enquiry it will be found the following prices have been generally given for vegetables at that place, viz. For potatoes, before the North-American ſhips arrive with them—9d. per pound, after thoſe from the ſhipping are ſold bad and good, as they come to hand, at one dollar the buſhel; turnips at 4d. half penny per pound; a good cabbage ſells for half a dollar; radiſhes a bitt a bunch, and all other vegetables in proportion; fat chickens and young ducks ſell from 6 to 12 bitts a piece;—notwithſtanding beef and plenty of veniſon is ſold from 4d half penny to a bitt per pound; plenty of good oyſters for the gathering, and many kinds of very good fiſh, as cheap as at New-York.—So that at that place induſtrious, ſober, and frugal people cannot fail of ſoon growing rich.——As there are no lands in or near Penſacola, but ſuch as are private property.——Thoſe who intend to go from theſe parts to ſettle at that place, will have great advantage in making their terms before they ſet out for any of the above premiſes, with JAMES THOMPSON, at New-York, and thoſe who are on the ſpot, can view the lots, and may apply to the Hon. David and George Raincock, Eſqrs. at Penſacola, who are empowered to rent them. 96—

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm, containing about 220 acres, ſituate at Matchaponix, in the county of Middleſex and province of New-Jerſey, eleven miles from Amboy and New-Brunſwick, and four from South-River landing, in the neighbourhood of two iron-works, and two griſt-mills, where is a good market for all kind of produce, has the valuable advantage of a large out-let for cattle and ſwine. There is on the farm, a ſmall houſe, Dutch barn, Blackſmith's ſhop, and a young bearing orchard; about 30 acres cleared land, the remainder good land, well timbered, 30 or 40 acres of good ſwamp meadow may be made with little expence. The farm is well watered, will ſuit a farmer or tradeſman, being in a neighbourhood of wealthy farmers.—Inquire of John Johnſton, at Amboy, or Thomas Newton, on the premiſes.

Matchaponix, Feb. 20, 1768. 12 21

BY virtue of ſundry executions to us the ſubſcribers directed, againſt the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Vankirk, and purſuant thereto,—we have ſeized a certain tract of land and tenament, belonging to the ſaid William Vankirk, ſituate in Freehold, containing about three hundred acres of good wheat-land, well water'd and timber'd, about twenty acres of meadow; great part well improv'd, a bearing orchard, conſiſting of about five hundred trees of the beſt of fruit;—a good houſe and barn, and waggon-houſe, and other out-houſes; and is nigh by a griſt-mill, and about five miles from the court-houſe.——Now this is to give notice, that the aforeſaid lands and tenements, ſo taken, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on Saturday the ninth day of April on the premiſes, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon of the ſame day, by

February 5, 1768. JOHN TAYLOR, late Sheriff.
12 15 THOMAS LEONARD, Sheriff

Perth-Amboy, Feb. 10, 1768.

To be ſold, at public Vendue, on Thurſday the 31ſt Day of March,

THE plantation of John Gordon, ſituate in Cranbury, in Middleſex county, eaſt New-Jerſey, containing about 200 acres, whereon is a houſe, barn, orchard, and other improvements, conveniently ſituated to mills and places of worſhip, and about five miles from Spotſwood. The vendue to be held on the premiſes; one third of the purchaſe money being paid down, good ſecurity will be taken for the remainder, paying intereſt.—For further particulars apply to JOHN BARBERIE, at Perth-Amboy, who has power to ſell.

N. B. He has alſo a negro girl of 14 years of age to ſell, fit for the country. 12 17

SAMUEL BROOME,
And COMPANY,

Have juſt imported in the Minerva, Capt. Tillet from London, and are now opening a beautiful Aſſortment of European and India Goods; moſt of which were choſen out by one of the Houſe, who was in England when they were ſhipped, and are the beſt of the Kind, both as to Quality and Neatneſs of Patterns; and will be ſold very cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit, at their Store in Hanover-Square.

BRITISH and Scotch oznaburgs,
Ruſſia diaper,
Ruſſia drabs,
Broad brown Ruſſia ſheeting,
7-8 and 9-8 Iriſh ſheeting,
7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linen,
Tandem double Sileſias,
7-8 dowlas,
Blue and white printed linen Handkerchiefs,
Scotch ditto,
Purple callicoes of the beſt patterns,
Pencil do.
Blue and white ſtriped do.
Very neat chintzes,
7-8 and yard wide cambrick,
7-8 and yard wide clear lawn,
Spotted and flower'd do.
Silk romalls,
Spotted bandanoes,
Cotton romalls,
Black, Blue, Green, White, Pink, } ſingle Perſian;
Black and ſtriped double Perſians,
Black taffeta,
Black ſilk cravats,
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Black ſattin peelong,
Black alamode
Women's velvet,
Black and colour'd farcenet ribbon,
14d. vellum edg'd ditto,
Black and white ſattin do.
Black and white paduſoy do.
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 14d. figured do.
Sewing ſilks of all colours.
Scarf twiſts,
Silk knee garters,
Baſket buttons of all colours,
Mohair, death-head ditto,
Silk, hair and ſcarf do.
3 and a half lb, 4lb, and 4 and a half lb pins,
Large braſs do.
A variety of wax necklaces,
Striped and check camblets,
Brown, blue and green do.
Tammies and durants of all colours,
Callimancoes and ſhalloons of all colours,
Venetian and corded poplins,
Check'd do.
Croſs bar'd ſtuffs,
Sterret and barley-corn do.
Faſhionable dayzet do.
Writing paper,
Bibles and teſtaments,
Fiſher's young man's companion,
Blank books, from 2 quires to 6,
Sealing wax,
Boxes of wafers,
Holman's and Walkden's ink-powder,
7-8, yard wide, and yard 3-8 cotton check,
Cotton ſtripes,
Blue broadcloth—of any price under 25s.
Brown and very neat mix'd do
Scarlet do.
Low-priced blue and red coating,
German-ſerges,
Forreſt-cloths.
Beaver coatings and frizes,
Striped linſeys,
Ivory combs,
Cap tapes,
Cruet frames,
Quality binding, &c.

With a large Aſſortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery Ware, wherein is almoſt every Article in that Branch, neceſſary for a Country Store.

Alſo choice Connecticut Pork and Beef, Fyall Wine, by the Quarter Caſk, and good coarſe Salt, &c.

N. B. Said Samuel Broome and Company, would acquaint their Cuſtomers, that they intend moving, between this and the firſt of May, into the Corner Houſe, between the Coffee-Houſe, and Mr. James Jauncey's, and directly oppoſite Elias Deſbroſſes', Eſqr's; back Store.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſtated Meetings of the General Proprietors of the Eaſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, are held at Perth-Amboy, on the 2d Tueſday in April and 2d Tueſday in September. JAMES PARKER.

Perth-Amboy, Feb. 22, 1768

WANTED,

A Good Houſe Maid and Kitchen Maid; alſo a ſmart Lad, to wait at Table, with good Characters.—Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange.

Juſt imported in the Minerva, Capt. Tillet, from London, and will be ſold very cheap, by

Thomas Charles Willett,

In Smith-Street, two Doors below Mr. Grove Bend's,

VARIETY of blond, thread and black lace, Dutch lace, plain, ſtriped and figur'd gauze, gauze aprons, black and white figur'd ſattins for cloaks, black, plain, ſpotted and figur'd modes; Perſians, Cardinal ſilks, ſarcenets, plain and figur'd ribbons, black and white love ribbons; Barcelona handkerchiefs, black cravats, all colours of beſt Belladine ſewing ſilk, white and coloured threads, cotton threads, Liſle threads, India cotton; common darning, and white-chapel needles; pins, thimbles, variety of new patterns for needle work; white and black catgut, ferret and ſilk ſtay laces, nonſopretties, tapes, ſilk ferrets, quality and ſhoe binding, ſilk ſhoe galloons—braids, ſhaping galloons, and French cord for ſtays—paſtboard for bonnets, ſattin and mode hats, bonnets, paſte pins for the hair; black horn combs, dreſſing combs, cap wire—fans, trimmings for hats; leather and ſilk gloves and mittens,——quilted petticoats, men's cheap ſilk ſtockings—tooth bruſhes, a dentriſie for the teeth, Eau de luce, ſans pareille,—lavender water, roſe Rappee ſnuff, fine Italian hair powder, Engliſh pomatum,—variety of new faſhioned caps, fillets, necklaces, &c. 12 15

TO BE LET, for one Year from the firſt Day of May next, the Exchange Houſe, at the lower End of Broad-Street; the Rent may be known, by inquiring at the Town-Clerk's Office. 8—